NOTE ON
ANAMALAI TIGER RESERVE

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1. INTRODUCTION

Anamalai Tiger Reserve is carved out of the Tamil Nadu portion of the Anamalais. The Tamil Nadu part of the reserve is called as Anamalai Tiger Reserve (ATR). It is the 29th Tiger Reserve in the country and the 2nd Tiger Reserve in Tamil Nadu.

It lies South of the Palakkad gap in the Southern Western Ghats. Geographically it is located between the longitudes 76° 49.3' and 77° 21.4'E and latitudes 10° 13.2' and 10° 33.3 N. The tiger Reserve falls in four revenue taluks namely; Pollachi, Valparai in Coimbatore district and Udumalpet in Tiruppur District and Kodaikanal taluk in Dindigul district in the State of Tamilnadu.

2. CONSTITUTION

Surrounding the Tiger Reserve are forest and protected areas on three sides bordering with Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The interstate boundaries from West, South and East are shared with the Nemmara Forest Division, Parambikulam Tiger Reserve, Vazhachal Forest Division, Malayatoor Forest Division, Munnar Forest Division, Eravikulam National Park, Chinnar Tiger Reserve of Kerala Forest Department. In the East it shares common boundaries with Kodaikanal and Dindigul Forest Divisions of Tamil Nadu. The Northern boundary of the tiger reserve opens into the plains of Pollachi and Udumalpet taluks.

3. THE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Anamalai Tiger Reserve falls within the Western Ghats mountain chain of South West India, a region designated as one of 25 Global Biodiversity Hotspots. According to Rodgers and Panwar (1982), the biogeographical classification of the country includes Western Ghats under No 5 where in the Anaimalais falls.

The Anamalai Tiger Reserve possesses diverse fauna and flora, well representative of the region. The Tiger Reserve supports diverse habitat types viz. wet evergreen forests, semi evergreen forests, moist deciduous, dry deciduous, dry thorn and shola forests. Other unique habitats like montane grass lands, savannah and marshy grass lands are also present. Considerable extent of man-made teak plantations, exotics like eucalyptus, wattle, pines and deep fresh water ecosystem created by the construction of PAP dams etc, add to the diversity of the place.

The floral diversity of the Tiger Reserve is extraordinary. Recent systematic studies are very limited. The only authentic work on flora is by Fischer (1921) who served as District Forest Officer, Coimbatore South. Taking into account, the vastness of area and habitat diversity, being the largest Tiger Reserve in Tamilnadu, it should support much more floral diversity to comparable areas of Nilgiris, Palnis, Cardamom Hills, Travancore etc. A revision of flora of the Anaimalais done by the present Field Director with reference to the Flora of Tamil Nadu reveals that the Tiger Reserve supports ≥ 2500 species of Angiosperms. From field explorations conducted in the Tiger Reserve, certain interesting groups of plants which have rich diversity are Balsams, Crotalarias, Orchids and Kurinchi. There is rich diversity of wild genetic resources of crop plants like Mango, Jack, Banana, Ginger, Turmeric, Pepper, Cardamom, Solaipuli, Nutmeg, Cinnamom, Amla, Jasmine, Capparis, Nervilia, Bittergourd, Snakegourd, Ivygourd Drumstick, Yams ,Elephant foot yam, Malabar tamarind, Rice, Strawberry, Rose, Raspberry, Wild guava, Nilgiri lily, Carrisa, Ber. Elaeocarpus, Elaegnus. etc.

The endemism of the vegetation is very rich in the Tiger Reserve. There is a long list of red, endangered and threatened species of plants (≥ 39) distributed and well protected in the Tiger Reserve,

The diversity of bamboos, canes, reeds, palms is also unique and interesting. Rich diversity of ferns including tree ferns with endemic elements are noticed.

The Tiger Reserve supports healthy population of several endangered wild animals (Fishes ≥ 70 species, Amphibians ≥ 70 species, Reptiles ≥ 120 species, Birds ≥ 300 species, Mammals ≥ 80 species. The presence of more than 25 tigers underscores the healthiness of this eco system. Most of the herbivores species of the Western Ghats viz. Asian elephant, Sambar, Spotted deer Barking deer, Mouse deer are well represented. Anaimalais supports one of the highest densities of Gaur population in Southern India. A report of white (albino) variety of Gaur is made from Manjampatti area. The only South Indian wild goat, and the State animal of Tamil Nadu, the Nilgiri tahr is found in sizeable number (350 +) on the high altitude rocky hills and grass lands in the Tiger Reserve.

Anaimalais is worth to be designated as 'Anthropological Reserve' as it supports 6 indigenous people viz. Malasar, Malai malasars, Kadars, Eravallars, Pulayars and Muduvars. This is very unique in the entire Tamil Nadu and probably the only Tiger Reserve with diverse groups of indigenous people.

The Parambikulam - Aliyar Project and Amaravathy dam housed in the Anaimalais, play a vital role in the regional economy by providing water and power. The agricultural prosperity of the plains in Pollachi, Udumalpet and hilly taluk of Valparai, adjoining areas in Erode district, depends very much on this Tiger Reserve.

4. HISTORY PRIOR TO RESERVATION

The Anamalai Tiger Reserve has a long management history since 1848. It is the erstwhile Coimbatore South Forest division, which was a model forest division for the Madras State. Till 1879 Anamalais was one range under the charge of Sub-Assistant Conservator.

Kongumandalam is the name known from historic days for this compact plain country surrounded by Anamalai, Nilgiris, Vellamalai, Burgur and Toppur hills, Shervroys and Pachamalais covering the entire Coimbatore and Nilgiri districts and parts of Salem, Tiruchirapalli and Madurai districts. It was having maritime relations with Rome as exhibited by the old Roman coins excavated in this region. The kings appeared to have traded with other parts of the world especially Rome by exporting Ebony, Cinnamon, Sandalwood, Peacocks and their feathers.

Attracted by the richness of this tract, the kings of Chera and Pandiya, the Pallavas, Gangas and Cholas frequently engaged in war against each other for the ascendancy of this region. Lately the Vijayanagar dynasty was ruling this tract over three centuries. After the downfall of this dynasty, Mysore and Madurai were fighting with each other for its possession. In 1799 British conquered it from Mysore at the fall of Srirangapattinam. Thus this region was annexed to British Kingdom.

In the early days of British rule the forests did not experience any specific management nor any use of the forest contemplated. But with the advent of Bombay Dockyard engaging in the contsruction of vessels of war, teak trees were required in large quantity.

In 1820 British Surveyors Mr.Ward and Mr.Connar when engaged on the trignometrical survey of Anamalai hills were amazed at the surpassing quality and number of teak trees

In 1847 British Government called upon Major F.C.Cotton, Civil Engineer of the Public Works Department and directed him to investigate and report "on the condition of Anamalai Forests and the best mode of working them."

In 1848 Major Cotton, after detailed study reported that there were large trees available in great numbers and they should be girdled and then converted into planks using saws as much as possible. His report covered the Tekkady forests of of Nambidy of Kollengode and a part of Mount Stuart forests of British portion.

Captain J.Michael was appointed to assist Major Cotton in entering into lease agreement with the Nambidy for Tekkady forests and he was subsequently appointed as Superintendent for timber extraction works both in the leased forests and in the British portion of Mount Stuart forests, which was lying east of the Malabar boundary and north of Vengoli Umayamalai ridge. It was during this period that the exploitation was very heavy, stocks were piled up for want of better transport facilities. As far as Coimbators South Division was concerned it was Sichalli valley that suffered most during this period of over-exploitation. Captain Michael and Captain Douglas Hamilton continued in charge till the Madras Forest Department was formed in 1856. Dr. H.F.C.Cleghorn, M.D., Civil

Surgeon, Professor of Botany and Materia Medica of the Madras Medical College was appointed as the first Conservator of Forests in the Madras Presidency.

Fortunately in 1862-63 the construction of vessels for war in Bombay was given up. Consequently the pace of extraction was greatly reduced. The heavy stocks already piled up along were cleared upto 1867. In 1866 Captain Beddome recommended "stoppage of timber extraction works to give complete rest to forests for 15 or 20 years."

In 1872 the Collector of Coimbatore replaced Jungle Conservancy Department and free permit system was discontinued. Overseers and Sub-Overseers were redesignated as Rangers and Foresters; posts of Forest Guards and Forest Watchers were created. The transfer of power to Collector came as a re-organisation of the Department in the entire Madras Presidency. The Collector was then designated as "Collector and Conservator of Forests".

5. *HISTORY AFTER RESERVATION*

Before reorganizations and declaration of Coimbatore South division in to a Reserve, the entire division comprised of 11 reserve forest blocks. With the annexation of few blocks viz. Thalavaipattinam, Attamalai, Periamanimalai, Uthiyur to Erode forest division by 1980, the division has been left with only seven blocks totally accounting for 958 sq. km. the largest among them being Anamalai RF which alone covers 644.5 sq. km. List of Reserve Forests with their extent is furnished in the following statement.

List of Reserve Forests in the Coimbatore South Forest Division:

Sl. No.	***Name of RF***	***Date of reservation***	***Area notified (in ha.)***	***Net area (in ha.) after subsequent changes***
1	Tunacadavu	18.12.1883	10926.52	9804.95
2	Punachi	18.12.1883	1270.98	1306.75
3	Amaravathy	18.12.1883	13496.08	13496.08
4	Anamalai	01.03.1885	82328.03	64461.96

5	Manjampatti Block II	15.10.1896	1442.29	1442.29
6	Kukkal	15.10.1896	4345.92	4345.92
7	Kudrayar	15.10.1896	1025.02	1025.02
8	Dalavaipattinam	06.04.1893	124.90	131.04
9	Attamalai	10.07.1893	261.73	261.73
10	Periamanimalai	04.08.1893	389.48	387.31
11	Uthiyur	04.05.1894	377.18	376.21

After the enactment of Madras Forest Act in 1882, reservation of Forests in this area commenced from 1883 and completed in 1918. Thekkadi leased forest which was notified in 1883 become of part of Kerala State on 1st November, 1956, consequent to the general re-organization of States in the Country on linguistic basis. The headquarters of the division which was at Coimbatore was shifted to Pollachi.

Coimbatore South Division was declared as Wildlife Sanctuary in 1976 and named "Anamalai Wildlife Sanctuary" vide G. O. Ms. No.288 Forests and Fisheries dated 14.10.1976. Consequently it was renamed "Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary" in 1987. The total extent of the notified protected area is 958 sq km. Karianshola (Tamil Nadu part), Grass Hills and Manjampatti have been declared as National Parks and have been protected as the "National Park" (108 sq km). In 2003 Anamalais has been declared as Elephant Reserve under Anamalai – Parambikulam- Dindigul cluster.

The division was declared as a Tiger Reserve in April 2007 and as critical tiger habitat in December 2007. The Tiger Reserve came in to being in April 2008 when the first Field Director joined duty. Two divisions, one at Udumalpet and other at Pollachi were formed under the control of Deputy Director separately with effect from April 2010 and November 2010 respectively.

6. NOTIFICATION OF CORE AND BUFFER AREA

Core and Buffer area of Anamalai Tiger Reserve has been notified as per G.O. Ms. No. 199 E & F (FR-5) dept. Dt. 13.08.2012 as follows:

District	***Range***	***Headquarters***	***Area (ha.)***	***Remarks***
Coimbatore	Pollachi	Anamalai farm	10972.32	Core area of the Tiger Reserve
	Valparai	Waterfalls	17150.38	
	Ulandy	Topslip	7592.53	
	Manambolly	Valparai	13876.18	
		Total	***49591.41***	
Tiruppur	Udumalpet	Udumalpet	29017.53	
	Amaravathy	Amaravathy nagar	17250.50	
		Total	***46268.03***	
		Grand Total	***95859.44***	
	Kangeyam	Kangeyam	1156.59	Area transferred from Erode Division.
		Total	1156.59	
		TOTAL	***97016.03***	

Buffer Area of Anamalai Tiger Reserve

The total area of the Buffer Zone is as follows:

1.	Forest area of the Buffer		
		Area in ha.	
I	Dindigul Division Palani Range		15048.44
1.	Palani Hill Northern slope Andipatty (RF)	5155.42	
2.	Kudraiyar Block	4344.53	
	Total	***9499.95***	
II	Kodaikanal Division Mannavanur Range		
1	Keelanavayal	226.37	
2	Kookkal Saragam	346.01	
3	Samikannal	658.66	
4	Amphit Hill Down Part	3692.45	
5	Upper Palani Shola RF	625.00	

	Total	***5548.49***	
	Grand Total	***15048.44***	
2	Area of the Revenue Villages / Hamlets within 10km radius of Anamalai Tiger Reserve		17904.70
3	Area of the Revenue Villages in the Forest division of Kodaikanal Division		6764.00
4	Area of the Revenue Villages in the Forest division of Dindigul division		12411.41
	Total		***52128.55***

Administratively, the total area of the Anamalai Tiger Reserve has been divided into 6 territorial ranges, 15 sections and 35 beats. Since, the addition of Kangeyam Range 1 Section and 3 beats.

As per the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the tourism guidelines for Tiger Reserves have been notified on 15.10.2012. The Government of Tamil Nadu have constituted the Local Advisory Committee for Anamalai Tiger Reserve as per tourism guidelines in G.O. (Ms) No. 252 (FR-V), dt. 07.11.2012 and which has been reconstituted as per G.O. (Ms) No. 117 E &F (FR-5) dept. dt. 14.10.2016.

Establishment of Anamalai Tiger Conservation Foundation

As per the provisions laid down in the 'Section 38 X (i) the State Government shall establish a Tiger Conservation Foundation for Tiger Reserves within the State in order to facilitate and support their Management for conservation of Tiger and Biodiversity and to take initiatives in eco-development by involvement of people in such development process.

(2) The Tiger Conservation foundation shall, inter alia, have the following objectives:-

a To facilitate ecological, economic, social and cultural development in the Anamalai Tiger Reserve.

b To promote eco-tourism with the involvement of local stake holders communities and provide support to safeguard the natural environment in the Anamalai Tiger Reserve.

c To facilitate the creation of and or maintenance of, such assets as may be necessary for fulfilling the above said objectives.

d To solicit technical, financial, social and other support received for the activities of the foundation for achieving the above said objectives from different sources permitted by law,

e To support research, environmental education and training in the above related fields.

f To augment and mobilize financial resources including recycling of entry and such other fees, received in a tiger reserves to foster stake –holder.

Following committees have been formed by the department of Environment and Forests in Tamil Nadu Government.

1. State Level Steering Committee
2. State Level Governing Body
3. Tiger Reserve Level Executive Committee

7. *NATURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF SOURCES OF WATER*

The perennial water sources, more than anything influences greatly the distribution of animals. Though this Reserve is blessed with innumerable streams, tributaries, wetlands, reservoirs and rivers, unfortunately many go dry. Very few rivers are perennial ones. They are Konalar at grass hills, Varagali Ar, Karuneer Ar at Ulandy valley, Chinnar, Amaravathi River in Udumalpet and Amaravathi ranges.

8. *VALUES OF THE TIGER RESERVE:*

Diverse values of the Tiger Reserve are identified, categorized and presented as follows.

Priority No.	***Value category***	***Illustrative constituents***
1	Biological	- West coast tropical wet evergreen forests - Significant population of Tigers, Asian Elephants, Lion-tailed Macaques (LTM), Nilgiri Tahr, and Great Hornbills.- - First time discovery of distinct plant species *Musa acuminata* (2 varieties) *Garcinia cowa*, six different fish species new from the area, unique amphibians

Priority No.	Value category	Illustrative constituents
		Rhacophorus pseudomalabaricus, *Nasikabatrachus sahayadrensis*, Shrews, new bat species. - Floral diversity – more than 2000 flowering plants, more than 120 species of orchids, 30 species of balsams, wild genetic resources of several crops of agricultural horticultural and medicinal importance. - Faunal diversity–Vertebrates, invertebrates etc., - Endemic/endangered plant / animal species. - Occurrence of rare and threatened wild animal species like Tigers, Nilgiri Tahr, Lion-tailed macaque, Hornbills, Cochin forest cane turtle, King cobra etc.,
2	Conceptual	- Core of the Anamalai Ecological continuum. - The ATR is important for the ecological and food security of the region and a vital link between areas in the West and the Palnis to the East.
3	Ecological Processes and functions	- Catchment for various rivers, sustains PAP and other projects crucial for agricultural prosperity of the plains Coimbatore and Erode districts (Water Tiger Reserve). - Carbon sink values and other ecological services of the Anamalai forests are very high and require quantification.
4	Scientific	- There are diverse ecosystems including unexplored wet evergreen forest (rain forests) rich in floral and faunal diversity, offering excellent scope for scientific research. The rich anthropological diversity provides scope for research on social, economic, and human genetics aspects of tribal communities.
5	Educational	- Rich variety of flora, fauna, tribals, offers scope for research, training, nature interpretation, conservation education and environment awareness.
6	Recreational	- Offers best opportunities for wildlife viewing, trekking, due to the rich biological diversity and scenic beauty. Areas in the tourism, fringe, and buffer zone offer opportunities for refreshing experiences for eco-sensitive tourists amidst the natural beauty.
7	Economic	- The economic value of the ecosystem services provided by the Anamalai Tiger Reserve (water, climate regulation, pest control, dispersal, and pollination) will itself be in the hundreds of crores of rupees besides economic benefits that may flow

Priority No.	Value category	Illustrative constituents
		from regulated eco-tourism. ATR also provides direct life-support for the dependent tribal population of about 5800 people over 34 settlements distributed throughout the Tiger Reserve.
8	Historic	- Megalithic sites - 2500-3000 years old Pandavarkuzhi (Mandavarkuzhi) in Easalthittu, Kodanthur, Herostones, rampart ruins and broken statues are found in Thalinji (15th century Vijayanagar dynasty).
9	Religious & Cultural	- 15 old temples in and around the Tiger Reserve of great cultural significance. The spiritual literatures associated with Anamalai forest are of global importance.

9. TYPES OF FORESTS FOUND IN ANAMALAI TIGER RESERVE

1. Southern Cutch thorn forests
2. Southern tropical dry deciduous forest
    a. Dry teak forests
    b. Dry Savannah forest
3. Southern tropical moist deciduous forest
4. Southern moist bamboo brakes
5. Southern tropical wet evergreen forests
6. Ochalandra Reed Brakes
7. Southern montane wet temperate forests (Shola Forests)
8. Southern Montane Wet Grass Lands
9. Low Altitude Marshy Grass Lands – Vayals

10. TERRAIN

This tract can generally be classified into two categories namely Anamalais and plains, though area coming under Anamalais tract form more than 90% of the total area of this Tiger Reserve.

11. RAINFALL

The distribution pattern of rainfall is dependant on the onset and the withdrawal of the monsoons and the movements of thermal convection. Of all the forest divisions in the Tamil Nadu State, the Anamalai Tiger Reserve perhaps exhibits the widest variation in annual rainfall among its different parts. The annual precipitation is as low as 50 cm in the plains of north-eastern portions of Udumalpet taluk, while over 500 cm on the hills of Valparai, Manamboli ranges. The Tiger Reserve can be grouped into three different eco zones, based on rainfall. They are low altitude combined with low rainfall in udumalpet, Pollachi, Amaravathi areas; high altitude and high rainfall areas like Manamboly, Valparai plateau, Grass hills, medium altitude and medium rainfall areas in the surroundings of Topslip.

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12. ORIGIN OF TEAK PLANTATIONS IN ANAMALAIS

The British brought with them an era of extraction and exploitation. To meet the ever increasing need for teak abroad, and the good quality of teak from the country, the explorers conducted a mass – conversion of the forests to plantations, almost all deciduous forests of the Ulandy valley were converted into plantations of teak. In the year 1851, Capt. J Michael, of the Madras Infantry the first Superintendent of the Anamalais managing the Mt. Stuart Forests leased the Seechali valley forests for a 6 year period to the Nambidi clan of Kollengode, the lease was extended for another 90 years in the year 1857. The department indulged in an act of excessive logging between 1883 and 1885 when logging of Rosewood and Vengai was also carried out. Teak rotation was considered unnecessary till the year 1916. Large scale plantations were raised after 1916 under wood's plan and continued upto declaration of the Reserve and even beyond upto 1978. The Extent of teak plantations available as on date are as follows.

Sl.No	**Range**	**Area (ha.)**
1	Ulandy	1645.18
2	Manamboly	218.69
3	Valparai	195.60
4	Pollachi	156.00
	Total	**2215.47**

Prior to 1850, timber from the Mount Stuart forests was dragged to Topslip, slipped down the ghat (hence the name "Topslip"). The "slip" was just a drag path with poles laid across. With the construction of 10.46 km long road from Sichali to Top slip in 1850 by Michael, timber was carted along this road to Top slip and then skidded down the ghat to the '*adivaram*' by dry slide, carted to Palakkad, floated down the Barathapuzha to Ponnani and shipped to the Naval yard at Bombay.

13. WORKING PLAN FOR TEAK MANAGEMENT

Scientific Management of the forest of Anamalais was commenced only with the introduction of systematic working plans. Before consolidated working plan was drawn for the forests of whole Coimbatore South Division in 1939 by T.V. Venkateswara Ayyar, deciduous timber forests of Mount Stuart, Ulandy velley and Punachi Block had independent plans prepared by the various authors.

14. EXPANSION OF TEAK PLANTATION

H.F.A. Wood was the pioneer in the introduction of Teak Plantations in the Anamalais, when he was the District Forest Officer of Coimbatore South Division.

He is renowned for his work at the Anamalai Hills of Coimbatore. As the teak of the area provided supplies to the construction of ships of the Royal Navy, regenerating the trees became a major task which he faced boldly in spite of the difficulties due to lack of water, labour and malaria. He formulated a working plan of his own for raising teak plantations and was a truly 'a hands on' professional.

During 1916-17, he experimented near his Mount Stuart residence and in the Ulandy valley and proved that teak plantations could be raised successful from seed source at a reasonable cost. He was the Working Plan Officer who prepared the working plan for Mount Stuart Teak Forest which came in to effect in the year April 1919 and was operative till 1931. He advocated 'concentrated artificial regeneration' method of teak and substantial areas were brought under teak plantations till 1937. This, he accomplished by living not in the comfort of a forest bungalow, but in a bamboo hut on the edge of his plantation.

His interest in the work of the department was dedicated and unflagging. Mr. Wood died in 1933 in Ootacamund where he settled after retirement. He was buried in Mount Stuart area as per his wish. The early teak plantations raised by him near the Mount Stuart forest bungalow encircle his grave even today. This area has been demarcated as a permanent preservation plot in his honour, a living memorial to him. The inscriptions on the grave is very simple reads as "SI MONUMENTUM REQUIRS CIRCUMSPICE" meaning, "If you want to see me, look around". Such is the inspiring message left by Hugo Wood for the next generations.

15. EXTRACTION OF TEAK WOOD

Clear felling of Teak Wood was stopped in the late 70s and only Silvicultural thinning of Teak Plantations was done in Ulandy Range. which was continued till 1995. The extracted Teak Poles were sold in public auction. In Valparai Range clear felling of Teak Plantations of Lower Punachi area was continued till mid-80s.

After the banning of all Timber Operations as per the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in W.P. No. 202/95, in December 1996 no operation is being carried out in the Tiger Reserve.

16. MANAGEMENT OF BAMBOOS

The earliest reference to the exploitation of bamboos is in the 1896 working plan for Ayerangal where it was prescribed that bamboo in the Ayerangal block would be cut and sold departmentally. Bamboos having been worked on a five-year rotation in Pollachi Range in there bamboo felling series. Coupes were sold annually to the contractors in auction.

Between 1941-42 and 1953-54, the whole division was divided into 14 felling series and coupes were auctioned on fair demands upto 1952-53 when gregarious flowering of bamboos in Udumalpet range was noticed. In the 1960s bamboo blocks in Ulandy Range were brought under different working plans. Departmental extraction was done and allotted to paper mill. In the late 80s when bamboo flowering was again noticed, the departmental extraction of bamboos was carried out and the extracted wood was sent to the paper mill. After this working of bamboo has been stopped.

17. FUEL WOOD MANAGEMENT

Working of fuel forests and the advent of Eucalyptus tereticornis

Eucalyptus tereticornis was introduced in the Anamalais as an incidental even when the department initiated action to regenerate the felled fuel forests of Pollachi and Udumalpet Ranges. Under a silvicultural system of 'coppice with standards' with the rotation varying from 15 to 20 years, working of the fuel forests were commenced in 1896. Plantations of *Eucalyptus tereticornics* were established in chosen localities of Anamalais, worked on a specific rotation towards meeting the industrial pulpwood for the paper industry. declaration of the Coimbatore South Forest division into Anamalai Wildlife Reserve in late 1970s led to the halting of further planting of Eucalyptus. Allotment of Pulp wood to wood based industries was stopped in Anamalais since, 1996.

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